

about the letter received by the Erie. Specimens of his handwriting will be examined by an expert and will be compared with the handwriting in the threatening letter.

The detective who are securing all the approaches to the railroad tracks east and west of Paterson and in the city limits, are taking no chances to night, and every man found on the tracks is obliged to give an account of himself.

It was said to-night that owing to the apparent danger to train travel an effort would be made to have Gov. Fielder order out the militia in Paterson and its environs. The Governor said at his home in Jersey City late to-night that he had received no request yet.

He said that the regular course would be in case the Paterson police were unable to cope with the problem on their hands for the Mayor to call on the Sheriff of Passaic county for aid. Then if the Sheriff found he was not able to preserve the peace and protect property he could apply to the Governor for the militia.

Mayor Alexander P. McBride said to-night:

"At the present time I can see no reason for calling out the militia. There have been no serious disturbances, considering the great number of persons on strike. The main body of the strikers has been very orderly. The police have handled the situation admirably. The train has been kept running and the fact in handling the situation I would call on the militia only when it is proved that the police are unable to preserve the peace. The situation is not as serious as people outside the city, not acquainted with the situation, are led to believe.

"Furthermore, where an Erie train is reported to have run into an obstruction on the track, is in Bergen county and is therefore outside of our jurisdiction."

Capt. Andrew P. McBride of the Paterson police agreed with the Mayor that the Paterson police are capable of taking care of the strikers without outside help.

At a meeting of strikers in Helvetia Hall to-day, Miss Elizabeth Garley Flynn said that the attempt to strike the Erie, which was made last night and the letter to the Erie's officials, "was another step to discredit the strikers." She declared that it was all a part of a scheme to influence the jury at the trial of Patrick Quinlan to-day.

#### STRIKERS GET CONCESSIONS.

One Offer Is to Give Workers All Profits Over 5 Per Cent.

PATERSON, May 12.—Henry Doherty of the Henry Doherty Silk Company, in whose mill at Lakewood the weavers strike began on January 29, notified a shop committee of four to-day that he is willing to grant an eight hour day and abolish the three and four loom system provided other silk manufacturers will do the same. He promised that if the strikers return to work at the old rate of wages he will at the end of the year divide with his employees all the profits in the business above 5 per cent, which the firm will reserve for itself.

The committee came back to Paterson, where they reported to the strike committee. Members of the committee said Mr. Doherty assured them that as long as William D. Haywood remained in charge of the strike the workers would lose, as the manufacturers will not deal with the I. W. W. The employees of the Doherty plant will hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider Mr. Doherty's offer.

The strike committee also received word to-day that the F. A. Cigar & Rubber Company announced that on and after May 16 it will grant a 12 per cent increase in wages, a nine hour day and time and a half for all overtime.

Eight workers from the Atlas Silk Company of New York visited Helvetia Hall and announced that their employers had agreed to grant 15 per cent increase and a nine hour day. The workers were advised to remain firm for an eight hour day.

The second trial of Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, began this morning in Judge Klenert's court. It will probably last two or three days.

Forty-six striking day were arrested this morning for disorderly conduct in the neighborhood of the Weldman plant. They were told to move on and instead they howled and sang. All were fined \$5 by Recorder Charles H. O'Neill.

Poormaster Thomas J. O'Neill said to-day that the city is caring for forty-three families of strikers in want. The I. W. W. is spending \$600 a day for the relief of those out of work.

#### Accused Strikers Give Bail.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 12.—Thirteen of the eighteen striking employees of the Jamestown Street Railway Company, who were arrested on charges of damaging the company's property, gave bail to-day to await the action of the Grand Jury. The five others were admitted to bail last week.

#### GET \$10,000 GEMS IN TRUNKS.

San Francisco Women Say They Didn't Try to Conceal Them.

Miss Alice Tillman and Miss Agnes Mangels of San Francisco, who arrived on Saturday by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika with many trunks and had to surrender some of them to the customs authorities, were excused from appearing yesterday before Surveyor Henry, and the hearing of their case was postponed.

The trunks contained a lot of valuable goods and, it was said yesterday, jewelry worth probably \$10,000. The jewelry was taken to the Custom House.

The young women, who were at the Plaza with Miss Tillman's mother, went to Philadelphia yesterday on a mission connected with the case against them. They said in regard to the gems and jewelry that they did not know it was necessary to list them on the declarations. They say they had made no effort to conceal them.

#### 800 NEW ACTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Legislature Ends One of Longest Sessions in State's History.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—After one of the longest sessions in the history of the State, the Legislature will adjourn late to-night. It has been dominated by Gov. Johnson.

More than four thousand bills were introduced and 800 were passed. Among measures passed which Gov. Johnson will sign are a workmen's compensation act; a mother's pension bill, which includes State aid for orphans and pension for public school teachers; a minimum wage act, which provides for a commission to investigate wages, hours and conditions of labor of women and children; and a blue sky measure to regulate investment securities.

The general appropriations amount to \$12,250,000.

**KOEHLER**  
**Hummobile**  
32 H. P. Touring and Roadster \$1000  
FULLY EQUIPPED  
Long Stroke Motor, Full Floating Axle, Hydraulic Design, All Moving Parts Enclosed  
1006 Broadway, Cor. 5th St., N. Y.  
NEWARK, N. J. 201 Halsey St.  
East Orange, Montclair, Boston

## ACRES OF RUBBISH IN CITY'S CLEANUP

"Mount Bushwick" Was a Pile of Worthless Junk 30 Feet High.

### ONE HOOPSKIRT EXPOSED

Ten Thousand Wagon Loads Are Taken to the Dumps—Work Goes On To-day.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards went over certain parts of this town with a stiff brush yesterday and left said parts red and shiny but nevertheless clean. When the spring cleanup is finally over the dirt will total up into the hundreds of thousands of wagon loads.

Although 10,000 wagon loads, as nearly as can be estimated, were transferred from the cellars and attics of the city and the parts of houses in between, some of the streets in the districts selected for cleansing yesterday were not finished with and the wagons will have to go back to them later.

Out on Bushwick avenue, in Brooklyn, there was a pile of rubbish thirty feet high, which the residents called "Mount Bushwick." Small boys took their trousers on fagged sofa backs, broken legs of chairs and other parts of the rubbish heap as they skillfully leaped from crag to crag. It would have been a joyful day for the small boy in almost any part of town had it not been for the others, who warned the boys away from the pile of rubbish.

The worst district in the city, so far as quantity of rubbish goes, but the best in the city, viewed from the angle of diligence in cleaning up, was the region between 110th and 116th streets, Fifth avenue and the East River. There were piles of stuff in the arroyos mounting up six or eight feet high, composed of old broken beds, mouldy, decaying and torn mattresses, boxes filled with miscellaneous junk, barrels, bags, broken furniture of every description, broken bed springs, broken toys, rubber boots, old shoes, broken crockery and glassware, rusty and tattered stovepipe lengths, tattered satchels and disreputable trunks, broken stoves, worn-out steam boilers, rusty and worn tinware and then some. There could be found all the articles in the catalogue of the very largest of Chicago mail order houses, and some things not even found there.

One of the worst things which the street cleaners found was a heap which, a relic of the old days, which some family had evidently kept in the attic these many generations. One pawnshop on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, put out nine soap boxes filled with old pawn tickets, the accumulation of twenty-five years. From a tailor's shop on Seventh avenue was taken a wagon load of tailor's dummies, tattered, torn and bent.

The schedule for to-day takes in these sections of Manhattan:

Section 6—New Chambers street, Jefferson street, Park row, Division street, East River.

Section 9—West Houston street, Washington square, Charles street, Broadway, West street.

Section 16—Rue street, East River, Broome street, East Houston street.

Section 15—West Sixteenth street, West Twenty-second street, Fifth avenue to the river.

Section 23—East Sixteenth street, East Twenty-second street, Fifth avenue to the river.

Section 33—West Seventy-third street, West Eighty-first street, Central Park West to Riverside Drive.

Section 35—East Forty-sixth street, East Fifty-third street, Fifth avenue to the river.

Section 31—West Sixty-fifth street, West Seventy-third street, Central Park West to West End street.

Section 44—East Seventy-ninth street, East Eighty-sixth street, Fifth avenue to East River.

Section 39—West Ninety-seventh street, West 102nd street, Central Park West to Riverside Drive.

Section 56—East 112th street, East 116th street, Lenox avenue to river.

Section 45—West 110th street, West 121st street, Lenox avenue to Morning side Park.

Section 52—West 154th street, West 158th street, Harlem River to Riverside Drive.

The cleaners will cover eight sections in Brooklyn and two in The Bronx to-day.

#### Lawsuits Begun in 1797, Is Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The oldest legal tangle in the history of the courts here was settled to-day when \$14,000 was paid to the heirs of 11 claimants of the North American Land Company, title to which has been in dispute since 1797.

## BROADWAY BARBERS' WINDOWS SMASHED

Rioting Strikers Throw Bricks, Terrorize Manicures, Upset Furniture.

### TENDERLOIN IS SHAVELESS

Police of Many Precincts Kept on the Run—East Side Work Hard Hit.

The barbers of Manhattan, who want a lot of things they say they haven't at the present time, got so obnoxious last night that a squad of police had to keep chasing them about in several parts of the city, notably the lower Tenderloin.

In all the encounters between the blueshirts and the striking shavers the representatives of the law came out on top, but the indications were that for the next few days the malcontents will be many, many more.

There are about 4,000 barber shops in the city and they average three employees to the shop. So the leaders of the present strike have in the neighborhood of 12,000 men to work on. This includes the razor-wielders in hotels as well as those at private stands.

All of the 4,000 shops weren't in yesterday's strike zone, but the leaders of those who have already walked out said at a late hour that the weaker brethren were yielding, that the strong ones would surely give in to-day and that the rest were already marching about and shouting for better hours, more time off and the privilege of uninterrupted conversation.

Manicurists were standing firm at midnight and refusing to heed the call of the I. W. W. agitators, who seemed to be in control.

The most violent demonstration of last evening occurred in front of the shaving parlor of Louis Reihman at 102 West Thirty-sixth street. In this emporium six barbers, headed by Dr. Proprietor Louis, were scraping their respective ways through the latter at a great rate along about 9 o'clock, when a mob of strikers, led by ferocious members of the craft from Houston street and points south, appeared outside. Immediately there was great excitement.

At this moment Miss Elizabeth Bolger, one of the best known manicurists in the lower Tenderloin, was seated near the front window, busily engaged in making beautiful the claws of a stout person with diamonds and checks—clothes and financial—who hailed from Union Hill, N. J., and was here to make an evening of it.

As Miss Bolger was passing safely through a handrail on the left margin a brick 7 1/2 by 3 1/2, according to police measurements, was forced through the front window pane, which cost Proprietor Reihman \$100 a few months ago and at least \$25 only last week for some of the most wonderful gold lettering in the world.

That broke up the manicuring party. The Reihman of Union Hill departed hurriedly through a rear door murmuring something about a date at 16th street and Broadway right away.

Miss Bolger sat stark still, saying only:

"Owddacious!"

At this point Sergt. Heuck and his squad of hurrupins from the West Thirtieth street station came pounding along. Immediately the barbers broke ranks and disappeared to a hundred or more points far away from there, while Miss Bolger smiled in great satisfaction.

The reason Sergt. Heuck and his men were breathless when they reached Boss Reihman's place was because they had just been running from spot to spot quelling barbers. Their previous rendezvous had been at the West Thirtieth street side of the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, in the basement of which is located the barber shop of none other than C. Paladino and D. Ungaro, who also have concessions in the St. Denis, the Park Avenue and other hosteries.

Seven barbers were busy in the shop of C. Paladino and D. Ungaro when 500 persons appeared suddenly outside their windows.

"Come out!" howled the strikers. The seven barbers of C. Paladino and D. Ungaro smiled in a superior manner and went on asking their seven customers if a shampoo, face massage, little hair tonic or maybe beard grease wouldn't stimulate the scalp.

The strikers threatened rushed inside and messed things up until D. Ungaro, who is a deep thinking man, said to his barbers to put on their coats and go out and lead the mob away, and then come back and finish up on the seven gentlemen.

Which they did, and D. Ungaro thought it was a fine stunt, and C. Paladino agreed with him.

By this time Sergt. Heuck and a number of reserves were on the way to wherever the trouble was, and they chased the strikers to Louis Reihman's shop, and when they came away they had a trophy. It was Sam Lunnetto, 20 years old, a barber of 53 First street. And Miss Elizabeth Bolger, the aforesaid manicurist, said Sam threw the bricks, and Louis Reihman said sure he did. So they locked him up for the hurling of the first brick, which was the last best hurled just then.

Other barber shops visited by the mob of 500, which kept increasing and decreasing and so forth, were those in the St. Denis Hotel, run also by C. Paladino and D. Ungaro, and one in the building at Broadway and Thirteenth street known as the German-American Barber Shop, because one of the three barbers employed there is an Italian and the other is a Greek. So a Greek, Louie Louie, and his men were right behind the rioters at every turn.

A mass meeting of the boss barbers of the city was held last night at Arlington Hall in St. Mark's place. A number of strikers were in the audience, but there was no disturbance. After some talk it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the strike leaders and what they wanted. No one had found out yet just what the strike is for, unless some of the strikers need the exercise.

Late last night the following statement was given out by the leaders of the strike:

"To-morrow mucha da trouble. We musta win!"

The strike has extended to Jersey City, where more than 1,000 barbers will go on strike to-day unless their bosses recognize the I. W. W.

### CINCINNATI STRIKE NEAR END.

Traction Company Agrees to Arbitrate—Cars May Run To-day.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The strike of the conductors and motormen of the Cincinnati Traction Company, which began late Friday night and resulted in the complete tying up of the street car system of this city, seemed to be near an end this evening when the traction company agreed to Mayor Hunn's demand that the dispute be arbitrated.

The Mayor demanded that arbitration be accepted or he would take steps for the appointment of a receiver for the company or for the annulment of the company's franchise.

## THERE'LL BE NO WAR WHILE BRYAN REIGNS

Secretary Tells Delegates He Wouldn't Have Taken the Job Otherwise.

### NO CONFLICT IN SIGHT NOW

Many Countries Are Represented in the Washington Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary of State Bryan told the international gathering of Anglo-Saxon peace propagandists to-night that there would be no war while he was Secretary of State. The announcement came in the course of the after dinner speech of the Secretary at the banquet in honor of the peace conference.

Mr. Bryan told the diners further that he never would have accepted the high office of Secretary of State if he had thought for one moment that there would be war in the course of the Administration in which he was to be the chief diplomatic officer of the Government. This was the nearest reference made by the Secretary to any policy of the Administration, and it was taken as a guarded reference to the alarmist reports in regard to Japan.

More than 200 diners sat down to the feast in the ballroom of the New Willard to-night. Senator Elihu Root of New York presided. He also acted as toastmaster, and after a short speech of welcome he introduced the Secretary of State.

With regard to the purpose of the conference, the Secretary said that the purpose of the conference was to secure the peace between the English speaking nations of the world. Secretary Root said:

"It is needless to reiterate to people of intelligence the great international fact that men have shaken off the shackles of barbarism and to assure our friends from other shores that those who do not see in the century of peace that has almost run its course the significant fact that the peace between the English people is an altogether perpetual thing."

Turning to Ambassador Jusserand, who sat at the presiding officer's right, and laying his hand on his shoulder, Senator Root said:

"My dear Mr. Jusserand, when 135 years ago your people and my people, side by side, were fighting these people they little thought that at the end of the strife in which they were engaged their efforts would prove of silent consequence in the development of the race. They did not know the underlying reverence for the common law for the language of Chaucer and Spenser and Shakespeare, or the inherent principles of Anglo-Saxon freedom which should make two nations to dwell side by side with a peace for a hundred years on both sides of the longest international boundary in the world."

Senator Root then introduced the Secretary of State. In making his now famous reference Mr. Bryan said:

"I made up my mind before I accepted the office of Secretary of State that I would not take the office if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure. When I say this I am confident that I shall have no cause to change my view, for we know no cause to-day that cannot be settled better by reason than by war."

"I believe that there will be no war while I am Secretary of State, and I believe that there will be no war so long as I live, and I hope that we have seen the last great war."

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the new British Ambassador, followed Secretary Bryan.

The Ambassador is a reader speaker even than his predecessor, the Hon. James Bryce. He referred feebly to Mr. Bryce, who he said loved the Americans and the United States.

"This," said the Ambassador, "is a little confidentially and exclusively. As Lord Weardale, head of the British delegation, announced that the English people would convert the seat of the Washington family in England into a shrine for Americans and others to visit. That would be the British contribution to the celebration of the 100 years of peace."

Andrew Carnegie announced that he would bear the greater part of the expense of setting aside as a permanent peace memorial the room in the Carthusian Monastery at Ghent where this treaty was signed on Christmas eve, 1814.

Delegates from every English speaking country of the world are in Washington to meet the American delegates for the purpose of arranging the details of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the peace of Ghent.

The delegates, forty-two in number, arrived in Washington to-day from Boston. Their first duty call was on Secretary of State Bryan. From the State Department the visitors were driven to the Capitol, where they paid their respects to Vice President Marshall, Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Underwood. The afternoon was devoted to sightseeing.

Then a call was made on President Wilson at the White House. The reception by the President was highly informal and no interchange of pronouncements was made.

The London delegates include Lord Weardale, the Earl of Stanhope, Captain Sir Arthur Lawley, Sir Herbert Bustace Maxwell and Moreton Frewen of Great Britain Sir Edmund Walker of Canada, Sir George Houston Reid, High Commissioner of Australia, Eugene H. Outerbridge of Newfoundland, C. de Bruyne and Alphonse van Werveke of the municipality of Ghent.

Andrew Carnegie, as head of the Peace Foundation, was an interested participant in the movements of the party, while Dr. Thomas Nelson Page and James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, showed the foreigner round.

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